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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## MADLY RUSHING FLOOD WATERS

## Wild Torrent In Nu- uanu's Course.

## ONE LIFE WAS LOST

## Heroic Efforts of a Sailor to Save a Japanese.

## BOY RESCUED BY A COMPANION

People Taken From Houses In Boats—Acres In-  
undated—Prompt Assistance—Bridges.  
In the Suburbs—Notes.

## EPITOME OF THE FLOOD STORY.

One life was lost in the flood of yesterday. A Japanese disappeared beneath the torrent. This was after a noble effort had been made to save him. One boy, a pupil at St. Louis College, was rescued by a young companion. Dozens of women and children had narrow escapes. The relief work was well organized and grandly effective. Able volunteers turned out by the hundreds. Men of every walk of life were willing for any task presented.

The deluge was caused by heavy rainfall. At first it was supposed that there had been a cloud-burst. Nuuanu stream for three hours was a big, mad river. It was kept within its stone walls, but before these had been reached by the flood, the water left the course and spread over a couple of hundred acres. The waters were the highest at 2:30 in the afternoon. The stream went down three feet in two hours after.

Five bridges on the line of the rush of water stood. At one time water was flowing over two of the bridge floors. The loss of property will not foot up heavily in dollar figures. Damages to houses and lands were considerable, and a great many poor people have all but lost their little homes, and will find considerable of their property missing.

This was the greatest flood the town has ever known, and was the most appalling and interesting exhibition of devastation by elements, since the great fire.

## HERO OF THE DAY.

Wm. Wells, a sailor of the American bark R. P. Rithet, was the hero of the flood and deserves a testimonial. He is a boy of 21, born in New Zealand. He came here December 24, 1896, in the company of the British bark Northbrook. The Northbrook put into Honolulu at that time for medicines. Several of the men were down with malaria fever. Wells had just finished his time as an apprentice. He secured a release and joined the Rithet. Since that time he has been with the sugar and merchandise packet in all her trips between this port and San Francisco.

Not a great many adventures have been experienced by young Wells, but he says he does not think he can engage in a more thrilling enterprise than that of yesterday if he alternates between battle field, fire scene and flood wreckage all the rest of his days. Wells is a modest, intelligent, fine chap and rather seeks to elude the honors which come to him for his conduct of yesterday. He was at his work when a reporter found him aboard the bark last evening and was bashful in telling the story.

Several thousand people of the city saw the gallant attempt that young Wells, at his own peril, made to save the life of a Japanese laborer. The Japanese fell into the wild stream below the Kukui street bridge. Wells was in a boat from his bark with a crew in command of a mate when he saw the little brown man valiantly fighting the muddy current. The Japanese was swept near the boat. Before there was a chance for movement or for de-

livering who should go to the assistance of the Japanese, Wells, fully attired and without a word, jumped from his seat, leaving his oar. In an instant he had the helpless man and thought he had him saved.

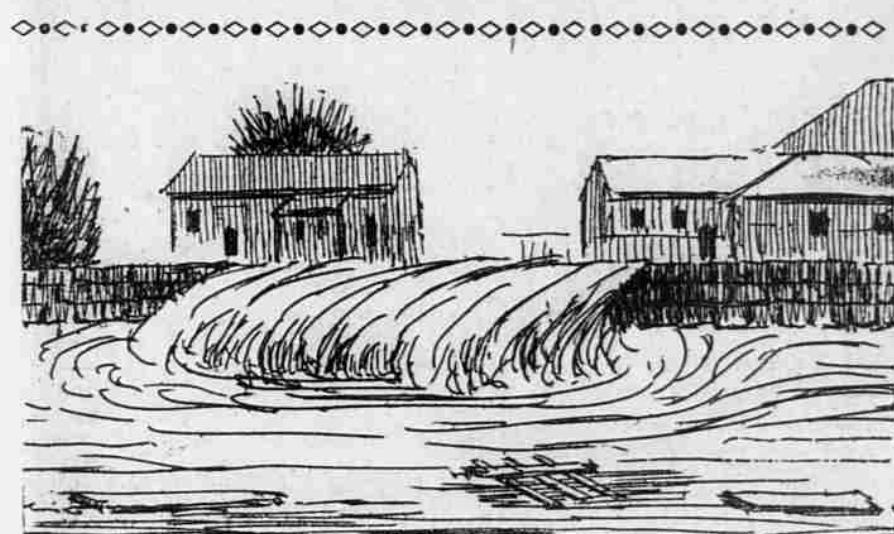
There was grand cheering from the throngs of people on the shores and in the houses. Wells had the Japanese entirely in hand. Wells is a strong swimmer and it looked as though he would reach a stream wall before the current carried the two of them to Beretania street bridge. This could not be done. The crowd was involuntarily breathless as the Britisher and the Japanese went under the bridge. It appeared to the onlookers that Wells dived with his burden. This was not the case. The water was flowing over the bridge. In a second or a fraction of one, Wells was seen to come to the surface alone clear to the bridge. In another instant the Japanese was seen floating. The two men were some distance apart. Wells swam for the man in distress. The Japanese sank. Wells was carried on. The Japanese came to the surface. Wells struck out for him. Then the Japanese sank and was seen no more. His body was carried out to sea with the flotsam and jetsam. Wells, by the greatest effort, managed to reach the stream wall within a few feet of the King street bridge. He was cheered and congratulated. In a few minutes he left for his vessel, before leaving, however, expressing regret that he had been unable to save the Japanese. Everyone admired Wells. Even those who had wildly shouted to him early in the battle to leave the Japanese and save himself, were glad that he had made every effort to rescue the one victim.

On the deck of the Rithet, Wells said to the Advertiser man: "I only did what I couldn't help doing. It was not the fault of the Japanese that I could not save him. He behaved all right. When I first took hold of him I thought of stories I had heard about people in

distress in the water drowning those who attempted to help them. He behaved all right. I caught hold of the collar of his shirt or kimono or coat and floated him on his back. He must have been quite exhausted, for he made no struggle at all. I heard people shouting to me to let him go and save myself, but I gave the calls no attention. I did not think I was in much danger and I could not have the idea of leaving the poor fellow. He looked at me in a pitiful way and groaned. I think he must have been hurt. I saw the bridge looming ahead and heard warnings about it. My first thought was to try and stop against the bridge, but then I thought the way the current was running it would break me to pieces by the collision. There was no time to figure to any extent. I tightened my grip on the cloth and simply dropped down to get deep enough to miss the lower works of the bridge. I grazed something. The Japanese struck. He must have hit a timber. I felt him wrenched away from me hard. I tried to hold him, but couldn't do it. I was sorry to feel him go. If someone had thrown a line before we came to the bridge I would have brought him alongside without any trouble. I won-

ed. Many residence lots along Vineyard street Ewa of Nuuanu were under water. School street bridge is high above the stream, but there was a fine flood beneath. Just above the Kukui street bridge the only houses actually floated away by the flood were seen. There were two small cottages adrift. The occupants had left them early in the storm.

The greatest bodies of water were in and immediately mauka of Kaumakapili and in the Ala district, including as well the depot and yard premises of the Oahu Railway and Land Company. In Kaumakapili and around St. Louis College, this being either side of the stream, the water was from two to six feet deep for three or four hours. The little lane leading to the two Chinese theaters in Ala was a duplicate of the Nuuanu stream, but without so swift a current. Men wading about were up to their waists and necks. At one time water was almost on the floors of the depot building. The water stretched away in the switching yards, completely hiding the track from view. There is a marked depression in King street and on both sides from the newly made land just Ewa of the bridge to within a couple of hundred feet of Liliha street. In this



BREAK IN WALL ABOVE BERETANIA BRIDGE.  
(Harry Roberts' Sketch.)

der way they didn't have some lines on hand. I saw him twice after we went under the bridge and tried to get to him, but it was no use. Once I was about to dive after him, but I was getting played out and besides the water was so foul that you couldn't see anything under it. The people kept shouting to me and I kept getting more and more tired. I felt the Japanese was gone and that I had better look out for myself. There was another bridge in sight and I worked hard to get to the bank. I made it all right and that's about all the story I can tell you."

"What part of the whole adventure most impressed you?"  
"There was more than one thing that seemed to me remarkable or vivid or something like a book or a play on the stage. Going under the bridge I thought about twice, even if it was only a second or so. One thing was that I had lost the man and the other was that my clothes might get so heavy that they would hinder me, but come to think of now, I had been wet as to clothes for an hour. I kept wondering all the time why there was no line thrown. It seemed to me that the fellow ashore were too excited to think of that. I heard lots of things that were said, and the roar of the water was pretty loud, too. I heard them tell me to let him go and save myself and I heard one man shriek 'He's only a Jap; you're a fool. Save yourself.' Right after I thought it might be a good plan to try to stop against the bridge I had it come to me like a flash that I would be battered up awfully if I did hit the timber, and that the Japanese would fare even worse. I figured quick that I had better go pretty deep to get under the timbers. I was going to dive again and go right on to the harbor if I had found that I was too much played to reach the bank before I came to the last bridge."

"Ever been overboard before?"  
"Don't think I ever had a real adventure of any kind before in my life. I've always expected to have. When I was an apprentice aboard the Northbrook we were in lots of places and had lots of weather, and there have been some pretty good blows for us on the Rithet between here and San Francisco, but I've never had any chance like this afternoon. It will give me something to think about and to write home about."

Wells knows the English language quite well. He has studied and read. He likes the sea and says he will always follow it. In Honolulu he has made only a few acquaintances, but he likes the town very much. The Rithet has been in port only a couple of days. Marshal Brown is directing a search for the body of the Japanese, but up to 2 o'clock this morning there was no news of the corpse. It will no doubt be found in the harbor in a day or two, though there is expressed the opinion that it might possibly have been carried out to sea during the flood.

## ACRES OF WATER.

From his new home on Kukui street, P. C. Jones saw the waters of the stream pass over the bridge close at hand. The premises of Mr. Jones were all but invaded. All the yards on the makai side of School street, between Nuuanu and Fort had lakes within. The Queen hotel lot was flood-

limit almost enough water for the harbor collected and it subsided very slowly. Beyond the King street bridge and going towards Ewa there are a score or more of Chinese shops. In every one of these the water had entered and was over the floors and banked against the counters and walls and boxes and barrels of goods. There were sights till the scenes so novel at first became monotonous. Each Chinese merchant had followed the same plan. They piled goods on the counters and on empty boxes and barrels and then stored their families on top of the lot. Every Chinese shopkeeper has a family. It was early to be seen that these people were not in great danger.

There will be heavy losses for the families living mauka of the Chinese theater locality and in fact all the way along between St. Louis College district and King street. Scores of Hawaiians and foreigners who have little homes in this neighborhood have had inflicted loss from which they cannot recover for some time. It will be months before the full effect of the flood is gone.

Suggestions were made yesterday afternoon and last evening for a citizens' relief commission. The best advice seemed to be to wait an investigation by Marshal Brown, who will send trustworthy men into all the flooded districts today to learn just what damage has been and to ascertain if there are any people in actual want. There is earnest talk of reviving the Citizens' Sanitary Board for the purpose of making several inspections of the town. It is the opinion of men who have given the subject attention that unless extraordinary precautions are taken there will be an immense amount of sickness in the city after the rain ceases.

## THE RAILWAY.

General Manager Dillingham and Superintendent Dennison of the Oahu Railway sent word that they would spare some men if there was need of assistance to save lives. Marshal Brown sent back the message that he felt the railway people should look after their own property and thanking Mr. Dillingham for the offer. A large force of men was mustered in for work about the railway yards and some fine maneuvering was done to keep off the flood. There was some heavy temporary drainage provision that saved the company thousands of dollars. Fortunately, there had been provision for a considerable invasion of water and the railway people were able not only to prevent any alarming damage to their property, but as well to keep trains moving. The train from Waianae and Ewa arriving in the evening was a trifle late. The track was under water in a number of places on the line. As a precaution a hand car was sent ahead of the train as pilot. All damage to the system will be repaired in a few days.

## A BOY SAVED.

The Brothers comprising the corps of teachers and workers at St. Louis College, were on the alert in the interest of their pupils and the property they have in charge. There was a depth of from two to four feet of water all over the premises for several hours.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## HAWAIIAN SHIPS

## Senate Committee Reports An Amended Act.

## HAWAIIAN FIRMS PROTECTED

Bicycle Act Under Discussion In  
the House—To Consolidate  
Public Debt.

## SENATE.

Twenty-seventh Day, March 22.

The Committee on Printing reported the bill to provide for the election of Senators printed and ready for distribution.

The special committee appointed to consider the item of Insane Asylum and the need of new buildings recommended the appropriation of \$25,000 for a fire-proof building of concrete with iron roof, the appropriation of \$2,600 for the purchase and erection of an electric plant for the Asylum and an increase in the appropriation for maintenance to \$33,600. The report was received to be considered with the current account appropriation bill.

Senator Brown introduced the cable bill of which he had previously given notice. The bill passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee. On motion of the Attorney-General the House bill relating to the suspension of sentence was brought to its third reading for passage. Senator Lyman said he was not satisfied that the law was constitutional. He showed in one section that permission was given for suspending sentence in cases of crime. He thought that it might be construed to include even the highest crime, perhaps murder. In that case, since if the defendant is not brought up within 13 months for sentence he could not be brought up again, there was a great possibility of a great criminal escaping. The Constitution gave the pardoning power to the President only.

The Attorney-General explained the meaning of the bill in its relation to a recent decision of the Supreme Court that courts of record now have power to suspend sentence. He said he believed that on that decision the Court, if it declared this act unconstitutional, would reverse its own decision. He then read the decision of the Court.

Senator Brown also spoke on the legal points and quoted from decisions of New York Courts. The Attorney-General further explained in answer to the objection of Senator Lyman that it placed the pardoning power for high crime in the hands of lesser magistrates, that under the present law the district magistrates did not have the power in cases of high crime. The power was vested only in courts of record. The bill then passed, 8 voting in the affirmative and 5 in the negative.

The bill relating to pounds and estrays passed first reading and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to exempt the Sailor's Home Society and the Y. M. C. A. from taxation was supported by Senator McCandless who brought petitions from the principal business men of the city in favor of the exemption.

Senator Brown said he was in favor of the spirit of the exemption, but he believed that it was unconstitutional. Senator McCandless read from the session laws of 1896 exempting property of schools and religious societies from taxation when used exclusively for such purposes.

Senator Brown thought it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to exempt the Y. M. C. A. He asked where the Legislature could begin to stop if it once exempted. He appreciated fully the work of the association.

The title to the bill and the sections were amended to conform to the wording of the charters of the institutions, the preamble was eliminated and the first section passed on a vote of six to seven. President Wilder voting. Senator Kauhane cast the deciding vote as he at first declined to vote. Senator Brown at once moved to refer back to the Judiciary Committee for revision. Senator Baldwin moved to instruct the committee to bring in a bill covering the Sailor's Home Society only. Senator Brown's motion was carried by the same vote as that on the first section.

The House bill providing for inquiries for fires passed the first reading. The motion to refer to committee failed and on Senator Waterhouse's motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill to provide for the cultivation of coffee and ramie was passed second reading and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House bill amending the law relating to internal police was indefinitely postponed.

The amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution passed second reading unanimously.

The Salaries Appropriation Bill amounting to \$2,164,654.00 passed third reading and was referred to the Passed Bills Committee. The items in the re-







## KAHULUI CO. WINS ON THE DEMURRER

Injunction of the Commercial Co. First Decision In the Railway  
Dissolved. Wharf Case.

COMMENT ON NIGHT WORK A FINE POINT RAISED

First Decision in the Maui Railway  
Fight—By Judge Perry—Some  
Points in Opinion.

Judge Perry has rendered a decision in the injunction suit of the Hawaiian Commercial Co., Ltd., against the Kahului Railway Co., Ltd. This matter is from Maui. The finding is favorable to the Kahului Company.

About three weeks ago, the Hawaiian Commercial people, at night and with a considerable force of men, laid a railway track over the track of the Kahului Company. Considerable excitement was created on the island of Maui and the first reports received here were to the effect that serious trouble had been but narrowly avoided and that friction in the future which might result in the loss of life was not at all unlikely. There was no disturbance of the peace. The Kahului people were extremely indignant and the Commercial people though they had accomplished a master stroke and were happy in satisfaction. It appears the Commercial Company proposes to extend its plantation railway system, construct a new wharf, operate steamers and practically cease patronage of the Kahului railway and the Wilder S. S. Company. Mr. Wheeler a very prominent member of the San Francisco and California bar came to the islands to be counsel for the Commercial Company during the railway right of way fight.

So soon as the Commercial Company had completed its crossing over the Kahului Company rails, its attorney came to Honolulu and applied for a Court order to enjoin the Kahului Company from in any way interfering with the crossing or touching it or obstructing the use of it, claiming that there was a serious flaw in the right of way title of the Kahului Company in that particular section of the island. A temporary injunction was granted and the case came on for a hearing on its merits before Judge Perry. The Judge has dissolved the injunction. Mr. Wheeler has returned to the Coast, but leaves the case in the hands of General Hartwell. Kinney & Ballou are lawyers for the Kahului people. Of what the next step in proceedings will be there is as yet no hint. In the finding Judge Perry says that the Kahului people have been using the land under the claim of right for sixteen years to the knowledge of the other company. If the Kahului Company is a trespasser, sets forth the decision, it may be proceeded against in the usual form in the Courts. Following are extracts from the opinion of Judge Perry:

"The course pursued by the complainant corporation in putting in the crossing at night and thus getting possession of land at the time exclusively in possession of another, against the will of such other, and without adjudication of its rights by the Courts, is one which this Court does not approve of, and which therefore it cannot encourage. (For this course I wish to say, Mr. Hartwell is in no way responsible—The work had been done and the crossing completed before he came into the case.) If it is proper thus to put in a crossing and to that extent to interfere with the possession of another, it would be equally proper to entirely dispossess such other in the same manner of the same portion of track, or of the whole track. The difference would be merely in degree, not in principle. A party not in possession, under circumstances such as exist in this case, should await the decree or judgment of the Court, declaratory of the rights of the parties, before taking possession.

"Even though the respondent is a trespasser or wrongdoer, still I think that his possession cannot properly be interfered with by preliminary injunction, issued ex parte.

"It is immaterial that it is alleged in the bill that the crossing does not interfere with the running of respondent's engines or cars. Complainant will use its new track or crossing, and such use will present to respondent's engines and cars new dangers which must be avoided and guarded against. The possession is interfered with."

## Oahu Rains Beaten.

Hawaii, even without reckoning with Hilo, still holds the group palm for heavy rains. Letters were received from two points by the Mauna Loa steamer and from reliable men and this is what they say:

"We have had a little more than 18.50 inches of rain here at Hilo, Kau, between March 12 and March 20. This beats all other records."

"Pahala, Kau, March 20th.—We have measured the rainfall carefully this month and find that since the 1st it has been 17.25 inches. We have not had anything like that in years."

## Mr. Smith Innocent.

It has been reported from Kaula that Representative Kaeo said in a public meeting on that island that Attorney-General Smith was to be blamed if appropriations for Kaula fell short of expectations. Mr. Kaeo now says that he did not make this statement in the way it was sent here at all. On the contrary, he finds upon investigation that the Attorney-General has if anything been a trifle partial to the Garden Isle.

Judge W. L. Stanley of the First Circuit Court has rendered a decision in the case of Jas. A. King, Minister of Interior for the Republic of Hawaii vs. The Oahu Railway and Land Company. The opinion is on "Demurrer and on Motions to dissolve Temporary Injunctions." Gen. A. S. Hartwell and Alfred W. Carter are attorneys for the Government in the matter and Kinney & Ballou are counsel for the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company held its wharf land or water front in the harbor here on a ten-year lease from the Government. This instrument was made at the time L. A. Thurston was Minister of the Interior. One of the provisions of the lease was that the company would peacefully vacate at any time upon being given notice for ninety days and upon being paid for its improvements. This notice was given September 27, of last year and expired in December. Tender of an estimate of the value of the improvements was made. The sum was a large one and was offered in gold by the Minister of the Interior, Captain King. The Railroad Company declined to leave the land and refused the tender of money for the improvements. Further than this, the Railroad Company proceeded to condemn the land under dispute, citing its statute of "Eminent Domain" and securing an order from the Court restraining the Government from enforcement of the lease provisions.

Thereupon the Government brought an injunction suit and had a halt called by the Court upon the Railway corporation on the claim that Government property was not subject to condemnation and on the ground moreover that the company had waived "Eminent Domain" rights in the premises by accepting the land under a lease.

After this there was something in the papers about the matter. There was also some talk on the streets with the difference for a topic. A committee waited on the Cabinet and the affair had an airing before the Chamber of Commerce. It was represented that there was great and manifest need for more wharf room and that the Railway Company had secured a right to its waterfront and should be allowed to hold the same under the law.

Judge Stanley holds: The Oahu Railway and Land Company, by the provisions or concessions of its statute, has the right to condemn any land or waterfront "not in public use."

The acceptance of a conditional lease from the Government by the Railway Company was not a waiver on the part of the Railway Company of any rights or privileges it might have under its charter or statute.

This touches only the demurrer. The question of whether or not the land in dispute is "in public use," as claimed by the Government, is a matter of fact not yet determined. The demurrer controversy does not raise the point in a manner requiring a decision upon it.

Finally: The injunction secured by the Government continues in force until "the matter of fact" is adjudicated. The injunction secured by the Railway Company is dissolved.

An appeal is taken from the decision of Judge Stanley and the next proceeding will involve the very fine point of whether or not the waterfront land leased to the Railway Company is, within the meaning of the statute, "in public use."

This is one of the interesting paragraphs in the decision: "Upon the argument to dissolve the defendant's injunction it appeared that the defendant's lease dated March 15, 1890, was determined December 27, 1897, by the written notice from the Minister of Interior dated September 27, 1897, and that by the terms of the lease the Government had the right to re-enter upon the premises. This the Government were proceeding to do until prevented by the restraining order of this Court. Upon careful consideration of the question I am now of the opinion that the Government was entitled to the possession pending the determination of the question raised by the condemnation proceedings, and that the order restraining them was erroneously issued. If the defendant's proceedings in condemnation shall on the final hearing herein be declared to be valid they may seek redress in damages for their being deprived of the use of the premises condemned."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefore, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Literary Circle of the Kiloahana Art League will be "at home" this evening.



REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS O. SELFIDGE, JR. FATHER AND SON RETIRED ADMIRALS. Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., has just been retired—no remarkable occurrence in itself, but very notable from the circumstance that there are now two officers of the same name, both rear admirals, father and son, on the list. The elder admiral, the father, is 53 years old.

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FRAMED  
OR  
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL ST.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scrofula Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.  
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRESS COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## TIMELY TOPICS

March 24, 1898.

A Peculiarity of the "TRIBUNE" BICYCLES is that they are weather wheels. During all this inclement weather we have been constantly beset by buyers and prospective buyers of TRIBUNES.

Another peculiarity of the wheel is that they are the most honest wheel built, and in this respect are the envy of all competitors. It is a peculiarity that all makers would like to imitate, if they could afford to do so. The trouble with most of these same makers is that they cannot afford to put material in that is made to wear. They have to pay too much.

## TRIBUNE BLUE STREAKS

—Ladies' or Gentlemen's wheels—in three models, at \$65.00, \$85.00 and \$100.00, are the cheapest on the market. We also have these same wheels finished in black striped with gold.

Perhaps a "Columbus" wheel, ladies' model—or a men's model "Zimmy," will do you. If so, we can sell you these at such a price that you will consider it too low; but they are good stock just the same, and worth a great deal more money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
Limited.

## Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.  
It saves doctor's bills.

## ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

## PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 25, 1898.

## THE INUNDATION.

Not in many years certainly, perhaps never before, has Honolulu been visited by such a flood as that which swept down Nuuanu stream from the hills yesterday. The records show that for 50 days there has been rain during some part of the day. At times the down fall has been heavy and has caused much inconvenience. Yesterday there was damage to property and there was imminent danger to the lives of the people in the flooded districts. As it was there was one life lost.

The flood was short and decisive. The ground is already thoroughly saturated by the heavy rains and the water sought the nearest outlet, the stream. The wisdom of building the retaining walls along the lower portion of Nuuanu stream was clearly demonstrated. The greater portion of the torrent was carried safely into the harbor. Had it not been for the walls the damage to property would have been greater. Even then the lower portion of the district was under water for several hours.

The waters quickly subsided and the possibility of immediate disaster passed away almost as quickly as it came. But there is still danger, especially since the weather has not cleared. The lower stories of the houses of many people were flooded. In most cases they were poor people who will desire to return to their homes before the rooms are thoroughly dry. Damp floors and walls breed malaria and kindred ailments quickly. Much sickness is liable to result. The authorities should see that every precaution is taken in the district to avert this danger. There may also be actual hardship among a people who are the least able to suffer the loss of what little property they possess. Should this be so, the community will very cheerfully respond to any appeals which may be made.

## ANNEXATION ITEMS.

The Hartford Courant, Senator Hawley's paper, reviews the annexation situation. It assumes that the votes of nine Senators are yet needed for the ratification of the treaty. Whether this is the opinion of Senator Hawley, who is a strong friend of the treaty, is not indicated. The Courant also states that there is a stronger adverse sentiment in the House than had been suspected. The applause which followed the speech of Mr. Johnson of Indiana indicates it. The Courant, however, believes that if a vote is taken in the House on a joint resolution for annexation "the friends of annexation will handsomely outnumber its opponents."

The Iowa Senate recently voted down a resolution endorsing annexation. On this the Chicago Chronicle remarks that it is entirely out of place for a State Legislature to direct or attempt to control the action of Congress. The State body is entirely separate from the Federal body. It represents a sovereign State, independent excepting in the exercise of certain powers which it has yielded. If the Legislature of a State may instruct Congress, the latter body may with equal right instruct the State Legislature.

Speaker Reed claims that he has the right to oppose annexation, as not Speaker of the House, but as a Representative. The question is, will not Mr. Reed as Speaker, be quite too friendly towards Mr. Reed as Representative?

Senator Teller is reported to have said in the secret debate on the treaty, that the "annexation of the Islands may afford a solution of the negro problem." He believes that the white men may "work" on these Islands, but that here would be an ideal place for colonizing American negroes.

The Senator, like many other American statesmen has not studied the negro question at home. As a rule every negro who really wishes to work can obtain better wages in the States than here.

"In 30 years the colored people have wiped out 40 per cent. of their illiteracy; have 40,000 students in the higher institutions of learning, 80,000 negro teachers, 20,000 youths learning trades, 1,200 pursuing classical courses, 1,200 pursuing scientific courses, 1,000 pursuing business courses, 17,000 graduates, 250,000 volumes in libraries, valued at \$500,000, 156 normal schools, colleges, and universities in the South, 500 negro doctors, 200 lawyers, 300 books by negro authors, three banks, 400 newspapers, four magazines, \$10,000,000 in school property, \$20,000,000 in church property, \$130,000,000 in farms, \$60,000,990 in personal property."

We are not entirely prepared to endorse the accuracy of these figures, but they are quoted by the Southern Workman.

The Southern States will find work for many millions of industrious negroes. But they would be only too willing to colonize Hawaii with negro tramps. However, Hawaii will never receive negro laborers of the kind that will immigrate, until she is in the very last ditch, so far as labor is concerned. One good dose of the "way down" negroes on a plantation will be quite enough. The good darkies can always do well at home.

## VIRGINIA AND HAWAII.

A comparison of the public expenditures of these two States is extremely suggestive. Virginia has an area of 42,000 square miles. That is, about six times that of Hawaii. She has a population of 1,655,780, of which 635,838 are colored. The remainder, 1,020,142, are whites. She has the finest water system of any State. The area of her submarine land suitable for oyster cultivation is over 500,000 acres. Her great harbor, Hampton Roads, is, in its capacity and depth of water, the finest on the Atlantic coast. Her climate is the medium between the extremes of the cold of New England, and the heat of the Gulf States. Her resources in coal and iron are vast. At Richmond she has an enormous water power. The State was one of the first that received the English immigrants and her people have the best English blood.

The estimated receipts of income by the State from all sources for the two years, 1897-1898, are \$5,950,606.

The receipts of the Hawaiian treasury for 1896-1897, were \$4,164,148.

Therefore the receipts of the Hawaiian treasury, (the population being 110,000) are 70 per cent. of the receipts of the treasury of Virginia (population 1,655,980).

If calculated per capita, the income of Virginia is at the rate of \$1.55 per head, while that of Hawaii, counting every nationality, is about \$20 per head.

Some allowance must of course be made for the absence of Customs revenues in Virginia.

The current expense account of this State for 1897, will be about \$2,900,000 of which \$1,430,000 will be used to pay interest in the State debt, leaving about \$1,438,127 for the entire expenses of the administration.

Hawaii expended in 1897 for current expense account the sum of \$1,924,384. That is, it cost something more to conduct this Government, in all departments, with our 110,000 people, than it does to conduct the Government of that grand old State, with its 1,655,980 of people, and upon an area six times as large as that of Hawaii.

No one, informed on the subject, charges that there is any extravagance in the Administration of our Government. The difference in conditions compels the larger expense.

State Senator Wickham, one of the foremost men in the State, in introducing the appropriation bill into the Legislature in February, alluded to the condition of the people. He said they were in a state of unrest. Poverty and scanty means were evident everywhere, that the farmers were calling for some alleviation in their distress, and were sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of despond, and it was almost impossible to pay the taxes now levied on property. He besought them to bear the burden, as it would disgrace the State to again repudiate its debts.

Perhaps the comparison we have made may suggest to many the benefits which America has bestowed on Hawaii, and lead them to make more earnest efforts to assimilate the social condition of the Islands to that of the American States.

Even if the amount of Customs revenue is deducted from the income of Hawaii, there still remains an enormous proportional increase of income over that of one of the oldest, and richest in natural resources of the American States.

## THE COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The valuable report of Collector-General McStocker, to the Minister of Finance furnishes a most interesting study in our social economy. In it we find what we are eating and drinking and wearing, aside from what we consume of home products. The tables of the report are carefully arranged, and presented in such a manner that any information needed is quickly obvious. It reminds us of the exceptionally well prepared customs reports of the United States and Japan.

It would require many discussions of the contents of this report, if the attempt was made to show the bearing of the facts it contains upon our social and even political life. We hope to present hereafter some of its unwritten suggestions on our public affairs.

The value of the exports of sugar, it divided up among the 110,000 inhabitants of the Islands, would be about \$275 per head.

The value of all other exports, if also divided up among the 110,000 inhabitants, would be about \$11.20 per head.

Here we find a very serious commentary on our industrial condition. It reveals the utter one-sidedness of

this condition. To those who study such matters it contains a warning and a threat. It shows that we are already in the deplorable condition of the British West Indies, saving only in the matter of our sugar market, which hangs by the single thread of American legislation, either with or without annexation.

The little State of New Jersey, covering about the same area as Hawaii, has over 2,000 different industries. It has cost a vast amount of labor, thought, persistence, and even sacrifice to establish them. The history of these industries is one of anxiety and frequent disappointment. But American pluck won its way, in many cases without the aid of tariffs.

Perhaps the members of the Legislature will think about this matter.

## COFFEE PRICES.

The Advertiser resents the charge made by the Bulletin, that it depreciates or belittles the coffee industry. The coffee industry must be governed by business rules. The first of these rules is to ascertain the facts. Now in "booming" new industries this rule is utterly, and wickedly, we do not say maliciously, disregarded. Thirty thousand people in California, if put on the witness stand, would solemnly testify to the correctness of this statement. We believe the Government publication on the value of the industry is misleading.

We would like to make the statement daily, that Hawaiian coffee is worth 40 cents per pound, if it were true. We do know that failure to get at the truth will only retard, if it does not destroy this valuable industry.

The Bulletin quotes from a commercial circular published in San Francisco, giving sales of Hawaiian coffee at 15½ cents, 16 cents, and 17 cents per pound. The "tenderfoot" reads these quotations, and banks on them. But the Bulletin does not tell him that these are quotations of only the higher grades. Out of 1,000 pounds of berries picked from the trees, only a limited percentage is rated prime, and sold at the highest price. There are several grades, each grade with less value. The lowest grade may bring only 6 cents per pound. What the tenderfoot ought to know, and what we, who wish to put the industry on a firm basis, must tell him, is what the average price of all the grades will bring. This has not yet been done. We understand that in this town there are a number of very discouraging accounts of coffee sales in San Francisco. These represent the value of the average grades, and not the highest.

If you say to a disgusted fruit raiser in California: "I see lemons are quoted at \$3.00 per box. Lots of money in it." He replies: "One quarter of my crop graded high and brought that price, the rest of the crop brings little or nothing."

Cautious and observant coffee planters believe in the coffee industry, with some reservation however, regarding the labor supply. When it is prosecuted on common sense rules, like other well settled industries, it will pay much better than ordinary farming in the States. But the boom pest is dangerous. Let us keep it out of the country, if possible.

When the "boom pest" reached Texas some eight years ago, it struck the city of Houston. The merchants and bankers got together and said: "Not one dollar shall be loaned to boomers; but capital shall be advanced to every new and solid industry." Nearly every other city of Texas was devastated by the boom pest. Houston alone grew steadily and a score of new industries were established which make the place prosperous.

We notice that Mr. Marsden does not agree with the Bulletin, upon the value of Guatemala coffee. Let us make no mistakes.

## THE PRIZE STORIES.

The most of the authors of the eighteen or twenty stories submitted in competition for prizes, to the Kilauea Art League, are naturally enough disappointed with the awards. A little reflection will show them, that their failure to obtain either of the prizes is by no means decisive of their own literary capacity. Literary verdicts, like the verdicts of jurymen, are by no means conclusive of the merits, although they are and must be conclusive as to findings. An attempt was recently made to ascertain the opinions of the reputable English critics on the merits of the best novel of the year. The critics entirely failed to agree. They could not agree on any standard of judgment. Each decided according to his own temperament.

Publishers are always ready to publish new books, which will sell. They pay high salaries to men selected for their skill in a correct judgment of the merits of composition. These men constantly make the most curious errors in their estimates. The case of the "Pools Errand," by Tourgee illustrates the point. The N. Y. Tribune refused to pay \$1000 for the story, on the ground that no one would read it. A young publishing house then ventured to print it, and over 300,000 copies of the book were sold. The history of literature contains many such instances. In the matter of short stories the differences in the judgment of the critics are remarkable. There is no common standard of judgment, among them, excepting as to certain matters and rules of composition. The only final judgment is that given by the public and more than all, by time.

It has happened more than once, that "the last," the rejected story, becomes in the end "the first," the literary jewel.

At the same time, in awarding prizes in competition some one must decide. The decisions of ten educated, honest, intelligent, impartial persons is final so far as the prizes are concerned. Yet popular verdict, if it could be ob-

tained, might not sustain it. The judges are as fallible as those of the law courts. One judge on the bench decides one way. The case is appealed, and three judges decide the other way. It is again appealed, and five judges reverse the last judgment and confirm the first. Which of them are right?

Time only is the best judge. He knocks down the false gods, and sets up the true ones. The only literature that lives is that which contains the broadest truth, either of head or of heart.

One of the few men whose writings have survived the relentless attacks of time was the Latin Horace. He gave this advice to writers many hundreds of years ago.

"Let your literary composition be kept from the public eye for nine years at least."

Dr. Holland said, that a young civil engineer would train himself for five years before undertaking a job, but that the young aspirant for literary work would undertake literary jobs, after a few months training and this accounted for so much poor work.

The Hawaiian Commercial Company is entitled to indulge in any amount of "sharp practice" in laying down its tracks across the Kahului railroad, provided always as the celebrated Jim Fiske said: "they have the law on their side." If they had the right to cross the tracks of the Kahului company, it is a right that is just as good in the day time as it is at night. The trick was, however, to get possession and then "sit down" and await attack. But they wouldn't sit down. They further ventured to try an experiment in law proceedings which is very uncommon. They asked the Court to help them sit down in possession by telling the Kahului company that they must not interfere, or in other words, that having lost possession through a midnight raid, they must submit to the loss.

Judge Perry does not favor these "short cuts" in litigation, and tells the Hawaiian Commercial Company that, heathen as we are out here, we still respect the rules in equity cases. We know nothing about the merits of the case. But we think most lawyers will agree that the practice on behalf of the complainants, is rather extraordinary.

Consul General Haywood's report on the coffee industry of the Islands is noticed in a number of the American papers. It is regarded as a fair, able, and reliable statement of the condition and prospects of this industry. It is without doubt the most reliable treatise on the subject that we have.

## PRIZE STORIES

Read at the Art League Rooms Last Evening.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and George H. De la Vergne the Winners. Much Interest Exhibited.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham's story "Kalanii," and George H. De la Vergne's "The White Queen" were awarded first and second prize, respectively, by the judges appointed by the Literary Circle of the Kilauea Art League to pass judgment on the short stories submitted for prizes offered by the league. The award was made last evening in the league hall on Hotel street in the presence of the members and their stories to the audience. Her well known ability as a reader, and her study of the stories given last evening, enabled her to present them in a most pleasing way with all their finer points and important features brought well to the fore.

There were four stories read in all, including the prize winners. Their presentation consumed an hour and a half and furnished a delightful entertainment. The hall was well filled, as is usual when league entertainments are given. It was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and palms and handsome tapas. The storm kept few people away.

The judges had of course come to an agreement before the evening. The decision was not announced until after the stories were read. In order partly to test the accuracy of their verdict, and partly to add to the pleasures of the occasion, the audience was asked to vote upon the merits of the stories. Attached to each program was a ballot on which was printed the titles of the four stories.

At the conclusion of the reading each story present was asked to number the stories in order of preference. The ballots were then gathered and counted. It was understood that the result would not affect the verdict of the judges. This had been reached after much reading and a careful study of the 20 odd stories submitted in the competition. The judges selected by the league were Mr. J. F. Brown, Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Rev. Dr. C. M. Hyde, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Hon. H. M. Sewall, Miss Mary Burbank, Mr. M. M. Hurd, Mr. M.

M. Scott, Miss Anna M. Paris, Mrs. R. F. Woodward.

Much interest has for many weeks been centered in this prize competition. The league has several branches. It is not limited to the development of pictorial art. The league has at all times during its existence sought to develop Art as exhibited in its various forms of expression. It has accomplished this end in several lines. It was known that there is much latent talent in Honolulu among those who had never to any great extent written for publication. The offering of prizes for short stories was decided upon to encourage this talent. To secure stories having local color it was stipulated that the competition would be open only to stories having the theme distinctly Hawaiian. It was believed that the many intensely interesting historic incidents of the Islands, and the natural topographical beauty of the country would furnish a wide enough range of subjects to make the contest interesting.

The stories submitted were all carefully written and well developed. The league has been gratified at the response. It is proposed to publish the prize stories as it is believed the public will be interested in them.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Read the E. O. Hall & Son ad about bicycles.

Read J. Hopp & Co. advertisement about furniture in this issue.

The Flagship Baltimore leaves this morning for Hongkong, calling at Yokohama.

There was a general suspension of work all along the water front yesterday.

"Jim" Stacker's "Coffee Shop Talk" in the Hilo Herald has made a decided hit in Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. explain a peculiarity in the Tribune Blue Streak Bicycles that is hard to beat.

Messrs. Marsden and Koebeler have postponed for a week or two their proposed visit to Kona coffee estates.

The Baltimore supply item that benefited Honolulu directly was 1,000 gallons of cylinder oil purchased from a local Hardware house.

The two Japanese condemned to death for murders committed on the Island of Maui, will be hanged today. The executions will take place in Oahu prison, this forenoon.

The schooner Nellie G. Thurston, from New York to Alaska via San Francisco, was spoken by the steam whaler Jeannette 700 miles S. W. from San Francisco. All was well aboard.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. invite you when in the neighborhood of their store to drop in and examine their stock of foot covering. They sell on a fixed margin that allows the smallest consistent margin of profit.

The American bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson master, arrived in port Tuesday, after an excellent trip of 11 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 1,000 tons of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co. as well as 324 hogs.

David O'Leary who is here in the interests of "The Commercial Progress and Development of the Hawaiian Islands," of San Francisco, is a very busy man. He is hustling about gathering facts and will soon take a trip to the other Islands. Mr. O'Leary has met with much encouragement in his undertaking.

The American barkentine Archer, Calhoun master, sailed for San Francisco at 12 noon Tuesday, taking a cargo of 22,855 bags of sugar weighing 2,76,750 pounds, valued at \$91,721.46 and shipped as follows: 7,316 bags by C. Brewer & Co. and 9,864 do by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co., and 5,275 do by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

The steam whaling brig Jeannette, E. W. Newth master, arrived off port and anchored near the bell buoy early Wednesday afternoon. A Custom House officer boarded her and found that she was 14 days out from San Francisco on a whaling cruise. She called at this port for additional supplies. The captain came ashore in a whale boat.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## BORN.

LINDSAY—At Honokaa, Hawaii, on March 22, 1898, to the wife of A. B. Lindsay, a daughter.

Why does your grocer like to sell Schilling's Best baking powder?

Because there is get-there and get-up and get-well and lots of other "good gets" in it.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco 225

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## L. A. Thurston Spoke.

Lorin A. Thurston was a guest at the fourth annual dinner of the Colonial Club in New York recently. He spoke on "The Charging Front of the World." The New York Times, in reporting the speeches, credits Mr. Thurston with saying, while urging the necessity for a strong navy: "I submit to you in all earnestness that whether you will or not, the American nation is being forced by the evolution of the age into relations with foreign countries and peoples which make it an international and not an insular nation; compelling it to accept and provide for the responsibilities and obligations as well as the advantages of that status."

Other speakers were L. Lafin Kellogg, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Augustus Thomas, Simeon Ford, Geo. R. Bidwell.

## One Large Scar

Is All That Remains of Great Scrofula Sores

Neighbors Could Not Bear to Look Upon Her—A Grand, Complete Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla After Others Failed.

"I was taken with neuralgia in my head and eyes. Not long after this, a scrofula sore appeared on my left cheek, extending from my upper lip to my eye. Other sores came on my neck and on my right arm and one of my limbs. They were very troublesome and painful and soon became great running sores. My face looked so bad that some of my neighbors could not bear to look at me and advised me to wear a bandage, but I feared this would irritate the sore and make it worse. So I

## Could Not Hide the Sores.

My niece, who was familiar with a case similar to mine, which had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it. Finally I was persuaded to do so, and in a short time I saw it was helping me. The sores began to heal and the neuralgia in my head was better. In a few months the sores on my arms and limbs all healed; those on my neck gradually disappeared and now they are all gone. I have never had any symptom of scrofula since. One large scar on my right arm is all the sign that remains of my terrible affliction. The neuralgia is also cured." Mrs. J. M. HATCH, Etta, New Hampshire.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are all the pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## HOBBON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

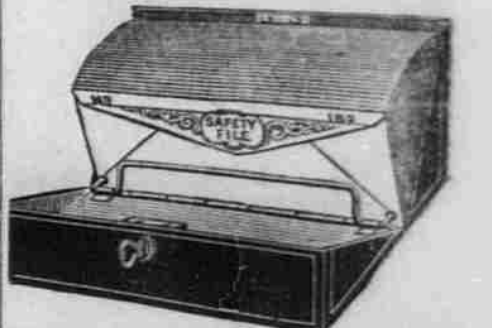
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

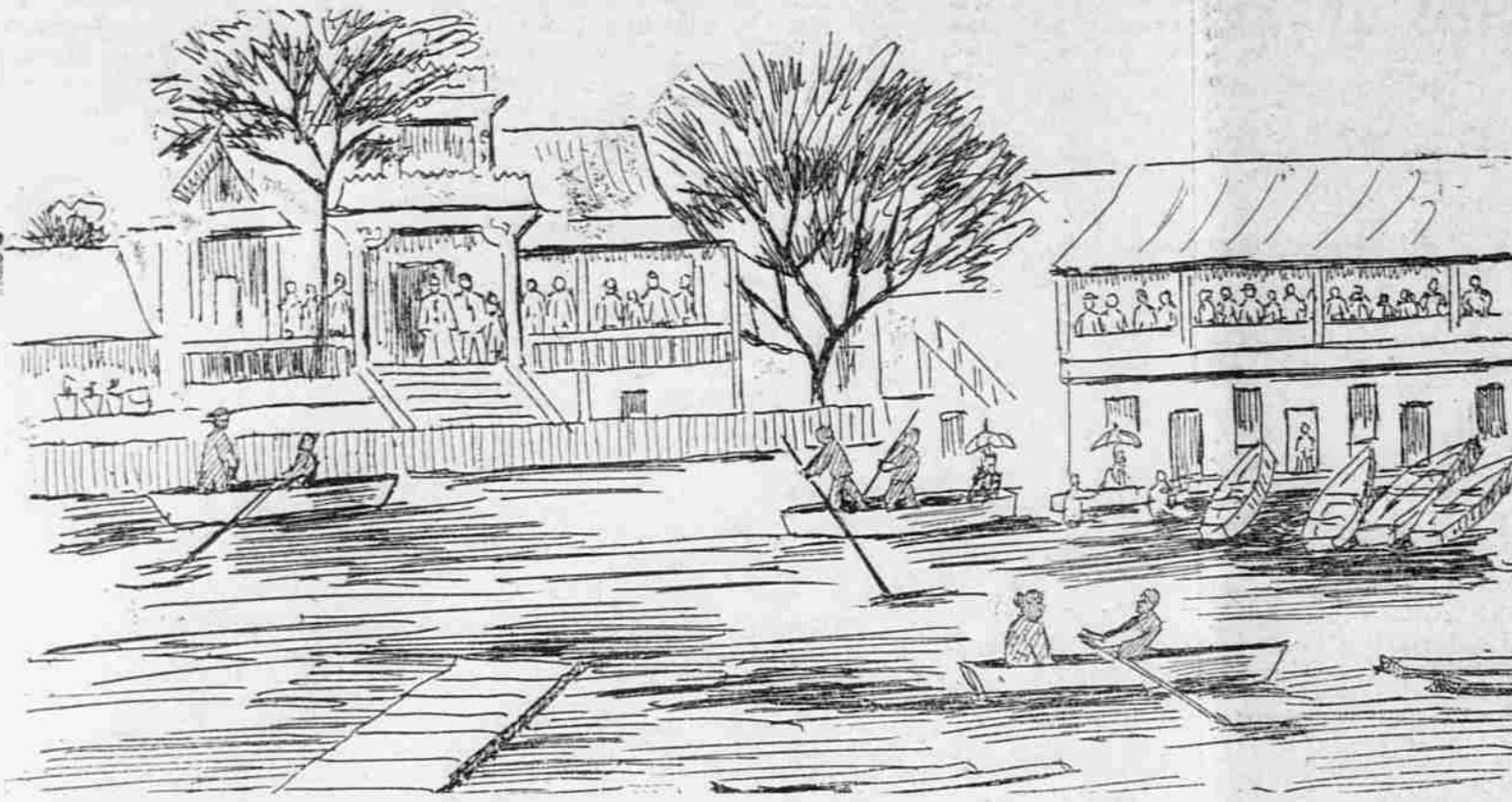


## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:  
No. 10. Size 3x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4½x10¼. Price \$2.  
No. 20. Size 4½x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4½x10¼ inches. Price \$2.50.  
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**Wall, Nichols Company**





SCENE NEAR BERETANIA STREET BRIDGE—100 YARDS FROM STREAM.

(Sketch by Harry Roberts at 3:30 p. m.)

## MADLY RUSHING FLOOD WATERS

(Continued from First Page.)

A number of the floors were inundated and the damage is quite a bit.

One boy of the St. Louis school nearly lost his life. Hannibal Brito is the son of the Brito formerly in the grocery business at the corner of King and Smith streets. The boy, aged 12, was returning to school from his home and approached the flood from Vineyard street. He undertook to cross the stream on a narrow board path. When in the middle he became dizzy, lost his balance and with a scream fell into the water. He had barely touched the muddy waves when Wm. Morris, a Hawaiian boy, jumped. Morris is more than half grown, and is strong and athletic. In a few seconds he had brought little Brito to the slippery bank. Brito was taken at once to the College. Dr. C. B. Woods happened to be in the locality and gave the boy the usual treatment in such cases. Young Brito in a few minutes was out of danger and was put to bed. This incident happened in but a few minutes and was not witnessed by many people. It was early in the flood. Morris was praised for his bravery and presence of mind.

### GENERAL RESCUE WORK.

Every time there is a heavy rainfall or an unusual shower reports come from Kaunakapili, Aala and other low districts along Nuuanu stream of danger to houses and people. The police always investigate, but up to yesterday have only reported assistance was not required. Capt. Robt. Parker was sent to the wet districts by Marshal Brown. The Captain after a hasty survey of the situation lost no time in informing his chief that matters were serious and in advising that a wrecking detail be dispatched at once. Boats were needed immediately. People were trying to move from their houses, but those unable to swim were shut in.

Marshal Brown took charge at once. Very early in his work he met W. H. Hoogs of Hustace & Co. Mr. Hoogs, on learning the facts at once placed the entire drayage outfit of his firm at the disposal of the police department without charge. This offer was promptly accepted. Big drays were called from various jobs and loaded at once with row boats. The use of shore boats was freely granted by the boys who are in passenger traffic on the bay. Captain Porter of the Alden Besse sent a boat and an officer and crew from his vessel. Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet did the same. The Captain of the H. B. Hyde did not like to be troubled, but Mr. Hoogs levied on him for a boat.

When the rescue fleet reached the flooded district it found lots of work to do. Nearly all the people living on the stream's edge had been loth to leave their homes, but were forced first to the verandas and then to the ground by the water. Men and boys were swimming about. Women stood in the water to their armpits holding little children aloft. The natives were certain that they would be able to get out of the pilikia, but were nevertheless quite nervous. The Chinese were cowed—thoroughly frightened and wholly hopeless. It was especially difficult to handle the women of the race. They clung to their children and did not want to leave their homes. Their husbands had no direction of them. A number of Chinese women were carried from houses by force.

Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, had the alarm early. He was in command of a big gang of men engaged for the occasion and secured ropes and tools. J. A. Magoon was a hard worker. Con Sterling and John Onderkirk made effective efforts in the saving of life and property. The policemen and the boat boys under the command of Marshal Brown and Captain Parker seemed never to weary.

### NOT A CLOUDBURST.

After a few definite reports and loss estimates on rainfall mauka had been received the cloudburst theory that had at first been generally accepted was quickly put aside. The precipitation at the Government Electric Light Station for the day was six inches and half and all but about an inch and a half of this fell between 11 and 12:30. The

fall was almost as heavy in all parts of Nuuanu valley well into town and in all other valleys on either side of Nuuanu the precipitation was heavier than for many years, if not ahead of any record that has been kept. The fall right in the city was almost as heavy as on Saturday afternoon last, though there were a series of downpours instead of one sharp shower. None of the kamaainas with whom reporters for the Advertiser were able to fetch up yesterday would undertake to say that they recollected such a rain on Oahu. In the business part of town Fort and Alakea streets were the worst. Below Merchant on Fort the water was on the sidewalks and almost in the stores. The intersection of Alakea and King had the lake that it always shows when there is rain, but this time it was deeper and bigger. The tram cars ploughed gaily through it.

Kewalo and a large portion of Kakaako were inundated. There were streams of water on Wilder Avenue, Piikoi and Keaumoku streets. The rain in Punahou and Waikiki was very heavy and residents were put to much inconvenience.

The rainfall recorded at Ewa was 2.17 inches.

### IN THE OUTSKIRTS.

The bridge over Waikiki stream, near Long Branch resort broke down in the center, dropping a piece of Tram track. From that time on for several hours the street railway's passengers on the Waikiki run had to be content with a service to the bridge instead of to the park.

The Tram Company had to take its stock from the stables in Kalihi, near Kamehameha school. All of the buildings at the Kamehameha school are on high ground and were not reached. A number of residences in the locality had water on the ground floor. Kalihi stream was on the rampage. The water was almost to the bridge. Antone Richards lives near by and had prepared to move to the hills.

It is only about ten days ago, that Wm. Cummings, the road supervisor had the Punchbowl flood safely ditch cleaned out. That he did this saved lots of property. In addition Mr. Cummings sent a gang of men to the ditch yesterday to keep it open. It was running full for about three hours.

The streams were very much swollen in Kahauliki and Moanalua. Some slight losses are reported from Moanalua.

### STORM PARAGRAPHS.

Captain Robt. Parker was a swift chief of staff for Marshal Brown.

Stearns Buck, at the Electric Station reports all the reservoir running over.

The attendance in the public schools yesterday afternoon was very light.

Williams and Davey made a lot of views and the kodak army was well represented.

The tourists missed something almost as interesting and exciting as a view of the Volcano.

Police squads were on special guard and emergency duty in the flooded districts all of last night.

The quick flash of lightning and the sharp roll of thunder at noon presaged to many a heavy storm.

The St. Louis Brothers placed everything in their establishment at the service of the rescue corps.

A baker employed by H. Horn, had the most successful ducking of the day near the Beretania street bridge.

Wm. G. Irwin, Artist Vos, J. A. Hopper, Colonel Fisher and E. D. Tenney comprised one group of spectators.

Andrew Brown remarked that he supposed people would now "kick" at the pretty and rich coloring of the water.

The running of heavy lines across the stream between the bridges to break up heavy drifts was voted a good scheme.

The Senate and the Third House adjourned, but the regular House kept at it till the business of the day was finished.

Admission fee would readily have been paid at one time for positions on the upper verandas of the two story buildings.

The bicycle patrolmen left their mounts at the police station, but the horse company found mounts useful everywhere.

The flood streams into the harbor were numerous and heavy. Several seafaring men said that much dredging would be necessary very soon.

Marshal Brown wishes to publicly thank Hustace & Co., for furnishing

drays gratis and to W. H. Hoogs for valuable assistance rendered.

It was a fortunate thing that the break in the wall of the stream occurred when it did, relieving Kaunakapili of a vast amount of water.

A Chinese priest in the Joss House kept up a service all during the flood. He declared that he would not leave the building until his relief came.

The cabmen will have a new dating period in the recounting of experience. It will now be "since the flood" instead of "since the first Frawley season."

The natives showed a lot of skill and had any amount of fun lassoing drift wood, live chickens, etc. It was not at all uncommon to make a catch of a set of steps or a chicken house.

The heavy barge which struck against the Beretania street bridge and threatened the structure is the property of a Chinaman who had been using it above in some building operations.

Mr. Rowell was proud of the fact that the bridges resisted all onslaughts. The only damage was to the structure spanning the stream at Beretania. This was caused by the impact of the barge.

The police kept the bridges clear, allowing the use of them only by people who had business in crossing. To the reporters, Chas. Chillingworth remarked that they were welcome to take their chances.

There was a sink hole at the foot of Hotel street in which several horses were mired. In each instance the animals had to be unhitched. The Misses Parker were in one of the rigs which has this mishap.

While the crowds were enormous, hundreds of people came an hour after the flood had commenced to recede. The storm effect reports were so startling that at first they were not generally accredited about town.

The first reports were that an even dozen people had lost their lives. Then it was two and finally but the one. Even late last night a number of intelligence Chinese insisted that two Chinese children had perished.

A member of the Legislature said last evening that he "proposed to propound" some questions regarding the "engineering" of the change in the course of the stream. The largest body of water was in the old river bed, near Kaunakapili.

Suggestions of Venice were decidedly not poetical. There was both a difference and distinction. Some of the natives who walked away from their doors in the morning and had to be rowed to them at 2 in the afternoon could never be convinced that there was such a place as Venice.

Sam Marks and Frank Saunders, who are trying to arrange for the opening of Willson's circus here on April 2 are pretty well discouraged by the storm and the seige of wet weather, but are determined to make a go of their contract, if possible. Their lot near the fish market was under water yesterday and large amount of work already done was washed away.

### A PROFUSION.

Thousands of Rare Blossoms at the Whitehouse Dinner.

The dinner given at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. Dole, says an exchange, broke the record for the number of guests and elaborateness of the decorations. All the flowers came from the White House conservatory. If they had been furnished by a private florist, they would have cost thousands of dollars. In the east room there were 2,000 carnations, 5,000 sprigs of azaleas, 2,400 spikes of Roman hyacinths, 200 spikes of Dutch hyacinths, 2,100 violets, 400 roses, 400 tulips, 400 nun flowers, 500 ferns, more than a mile of garlands of smilax, 100 large palms and 1,000 blooming plants in pots.

Upon the dinner table there were 1,005 rare orchids, 600 lilies of the valley, 100 spikes of Dutch hyacinths, 100 pots of Chinese primroses, 300 pots of maidenhair ferns, 25 of farleyense and 175 strings of smilax. The table was decorated by Mr. Pfister, the head gardener of the White House conservatory, while the adornments of the east room were designed and executed by Mr. Brown, the head gardener of the

public propagating grounds, who has decorated the east room on every occasion of ceremony for 27 years—ever since the marriage of Nellie Grant.

### Mate Overboard.

Second Mate Foster of the Noeau had a narrow escape from being drowned while coming across the Kauai channel Wednesday night. A heavy sea was on and the weather was very rough.

Foster was thrown overboard by a lurch of the vessel and found himself in the water encumbered with heavy clothing and shoes. As soon as it was discovered that a man was overboard the steamer was stopped. Hard work was experienced in getting natives to man the boat. Finally two volunteered to go with Purser Kelly and another jumped in as the boat was lowered away. The men reached Foster just as he was about to go down. One of the natives caught him and, in a little while, he was safe aboard again.

### Must Pay the Penalty.

All petitions for new trials and pardons having been denied, the two Japanese from Maui under sentence of death in Oahu prison will be hanged this forenoon. In high police circles unusual interest attaches to the double execution. Only physicians and newspaper representatives will be admitted.

Yoshida killed the wife of a Japanese after he had failed in efforts to make the woman leave her husband, and had a slight quarrel with her.

Sagata killed his wife and child. About the only reason advanced for this was that he hated the woman and baby.

### Danger of Flood.

News came by the James Makee yesterday morning, that the large and heavy iron key or wrench to the reservoir at Kilauea had been dropped into the water and, despite the efforts of a native diver, it could not be found. The heavy rains had swollen the reservoir so that it was in danger of bursting and doing great damage. The outlet for the surplus water was closed against all efforts. In consequence of this a native diver with a complete diving apparatus, was sent to Kauai on the Makee last evening and that steamer will call specially at that port to land the man.

### Rugby.

As it was impossible to have Rugby football practice yesterday afternoon on account of the severe rain, there will be practice this afternoon at 5 o'clock on the parade grounds. It is hoped that every player will be present as the fifteens to play in the great game on April 2d, will be picked by the committee this evening.

### Two New Mills.

The new 9-roller mill which the Honolulu Iron Works Co. is to build for the Waiakea plantation, will be a duplicate of the Honoum plant.

The new mill for Lahaina will be like the Ewa mill excepting that the rollers will be six inches shorter.

### Supreme Court.

This was the record in the Supreme Court yesterday: Republic vs. Kanaloa; argued and submitted. Spooner vs. Rice; motion to quash argued and submitted. Paris vs. Kealoha; argument partly heard.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Laverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Miss O'Moore did not leave on the Zealandia yesterday as was expected. She will stay over until the next boat. Both Mr. Beck, manager for Miss O'Moore, and Oscar Herold, left on the Zealandia.

## BY AUTHORITY.

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses, viz.:

Mr. W. O. Atwater, for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.  
Mr. Moses Kauhiamahu, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
Minister of the Interior ad interim.  
Interior Office, March 19, 1898.  
1952-3t

### TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, April 6, 1898, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending September 30, 1898, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed.
2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from 10 to 90 heads per month more or less.
3. Cattle dying within 24 hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.
4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at 25 per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.

Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President of the Board of Health.  
Honolulu, March 21, 1898.  
4873-4t 1952-4t

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 9th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of land known as Kaakepa, Hilo, Hawaii, containing 194 acres, more or less.

Terms of lease, 21 years, beginning October 17, 1899.

Upset rental, \$500 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Honolulu, March 11, 1898.  
1950-1d

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamalomaloo, Kauai, 2,405 acres. For the term beginning March 29, 1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.  
1947-1d

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.  
1947-9tF

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corpor-

ation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.  
1946-9tF

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior.  
Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898.

The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and Inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:  
W. Noley,  
J. K. Waiamau,  
J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—The District of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:  
Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors:  
R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. T. Robinson,  
J. H. Thomas.

6th Precinct.—The remaining portion of the District of Wailuku, excepting the District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:  
L. M. Zumwalt,  
D. Quill,  
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—The District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluani to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Hardy,  
George Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:  
W. F. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
F. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct.—Kihikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:  
A. Gross,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Pimanu.

11th Precinct.—From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:  
H. Reuter,  
D. W. Napflhaa,

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
1947-6tF



## LOSS OF SAGINAW

Disaster Recalled By the Sinking of the Maine.

### OCEAN ISLAND TO KAUAI

Fate of Lieut. Talbot and Four Men Near Hanalei—The Rescuing Party—Corvette Levant.

Since the loss of 253 men of the U. S. Navy and the noble battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, many lists have been made of similar disasters in all waters. Most of the residents of Honolulu have a more or less clear recollection of the loss of life and ships in the hurricane at Apia, Samoa, in 1889. Ships able to travel after the experience with the storm put in here for repairs. About 143 men, Americans and Germans were lost in that hurricane. Of the warships Trenton, Vandalla, Nipsic and Calliope, the last named only was able to steam out of the harbor and ride the storm. The other three struck the reef.

Much closer home to the people of Hawaii is the sorrowful story of the loss of the U. S. S. Saginaw, in the year 1870. Of this ship and her fate the accounts say:

One of the most remarkable of these catastrophes overtook the Saginaw in 1870. It was a steamer of the fourth rate and carried seventy-five men and officers. Midway in the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean the vessel was wrecked upon a mountain peak. This peak, rising three and one-half miles above the water, is known as Ocean Island, one of the Midway group. On this uninhabited and inhospitable rock the voyagers were thrown, and thought themselves fortunate to get ashore without the loss of a life.

Captain Montgomery Seward, who was in command, ascertained by taking a reckoning that he was somewhere more than 1,000 miles northwest from the Hawaiian group, the nearest inhabited land. So he and his ship's crew set to work, and with pieces of wreckage was perched on the mountain. The voyage was perilous enough in so frail a craft through the mighty swells of the Pacific. In 36 days the most westerly island of the Hawaiian group was reached. A landing was attempted through the surf, the small boat was capsized and Talbot and four of his men were drowned. Only one member of the expedition saved himself. He could not swim a stroke, yet he had survived six shipwrecks before. His name was Halford, and for his services in conducting a rescuing party back to Ocean Island he was made a gunner in the Navy. The boat in which the famous voyage was made is preserved at Annapolis.

Ocean Island is a low reef instead of a high mountain peak. Otherwise the story is correct in almost every particular. The "westerly island" was of course Kauai. "Captain" Montgomery Seward is now a rear-admiral and was recently in command of the North Atlantic squadron. In speaking of the Saginaw affair, a white man born on Kauai, and there in 1870, said yesterday:

"It was an awful thing for Lieut. Talbot and his four men to lose their lives on Kauai after what they had gone through. They arrived off Kauai during the night. We learned that Talbot gave orders to tack away from land and went to sleep, he being quite exhausted. The men were worn out with loss of sleep and with having but little food and water. They allowed the boat to get in too close and she was carried on the coral by the heavy swell then on. This reef is between Hanalei Bay and Kallihwal. At low water it is exposed. Had the party waited till daylight natives would have gone off from shore and taken them into the mouth of Hanalei Bay. Two men were alive as found by the island people in the morning. The name of the sailor with Halford I forget, but I remember Halford quite well and have seen him in Honolulu since. The other man died in a few hours. Some of the bodies were not found for several days. The remains of Lieut. Talbot were brought to Honolulu and placed in Nuanu cemetery. He had the name of being a magnificent young fellow and he must have been to have made that trip as a volunteer. They had decked over the gig and made quite a decent craft of it. You will sometimes hear the story that the gig is in use by natives on Kauai, but that is incorrect. It was brought to Honolulu and I believe the statement that it is now in possession of the academy at Annapolis is right."

A sailor man whose name if given would be recognized by every one in Honolulu, was sought out for a story of the sending of the rescue party from Honolulu to Ocean Island. He said:

"The Government dispatched the old steamer Kilanea, of which S. G. Wilder was agent to pick up the crew of the Saginaw. Halford went along. The vessel was owned by the Government and the authorities selected Capt. Tom Long as the best man available out of a whole lot in the field, to command the expedition. His first officer was Capt. John Rice, who after many active years in seagoing has retired from the captaincy of the Tug Elen. Probably there are others in Honolulu who were in the crew. Capt. Tom Long had all the compass and chronometer that he did have for the trip in his watch and he fetched up the island in good time and without the least trouble in making his reckonings. He was a fine navigator. The officers of the Saginaw were greatly pained to learn the fate of Lieut. Talbot and as the next subject of interest looked at Tom Long taking the sun and making 'fun-

ars' with his watch. After they reached Washington these officers sent Long a splendid chronometer watch that is most likely still in the family here. I heard lately that John F. Colburn, of this city had become the custodian of the present. The Long family lived on Maui. The captain has been dead a number of years. He was a very interesting man and a man of fine ability. He had been educated and trained as a surveyor and civil engineer, but for some reason, probably for the pure love of adventure, shipped before the mast on a whaling cruise. His bark was laid up for several months somewhere in the South. When it was time to weigh anchor again the captain and mate discovered that they had forgotten how to 'take the sun.' They had also left their 'Bowditch' and other navigating literature at home. Young Long noticed the two officers figuring by the hour and at times would lounge around to where they were hopelessly working. The captain on one occasion glared at the sailor and inquired if he knew anything about making a reckoning. Long replied that

## LOSS OF LEVANT

Spar That Was Found on the Island of Hawaii.

### MR. H. M. WHITNEY'S NARRATIVE

Had Communication With the United States Government—Work of Native Fishermen.

The recent loss of a large Atlantic steamship, by collision with a wreck in mid-ocean; and also the late report of a ship's hull, bottom-up, having

S. war steamer Wyoming was dispatched from Panama by the U. S. Government, in search of her, and called at Honolulu. She returned to Panama without learning anything regarding the missing vessel.

It was in the summer of 1861, that the writer, then making one of his periodical trips around Hawaii, arrived at Waiholu, in Kau. While there, a native fisherman reported that a large ship's spar had floated on shore, and lay on the rocks near Kaualu, which is the most southern point of Hawaii. Subsequently, it was learned that this same spar, or one similar to it, had been seen in the water off shore, by fishermen, some two months previous (June, 1861), but it had disappeared.

Being at that time, editor and publisher of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, the man's story furnished sufficient inducement to the writer to visit the spot and examine the spar. In company with the late Charles N. Spencer, who was then living at Waiholu, we visited Kaualu village, the native fisherman having been secured as guide. A ride of two hours, and a walk of half a mile over rough lava rocks brought us to the place where the spar lay perched five or six feet above low water mark. Mr. S. being an old sailor recognized it at once at the mast of a large ship, it having measured over 70 feet in length. Further examination showed that it must have belonged to a war vessel, as it bore marks of having had several strong iron bands and the remains of a gun-rack, which could only have belonged to a warship. A sketch of it was then made by the writer, with measurements of its length, girth, and the rust marks of the iron bands. A chip was cut from it to show the wood it was made of.

Both Mr. Spencer and the writer became convinced that this was one of the masts of the missing Levant. On arrival at Honolulu, the story was told, but the chip taken from the mast was claimed by the ship carpenters to be New Zealand Kauri gum pine, and not an American pine. This for a time cast a doubt as to its being the Levant's mast, some thinking it more likely belonged to a British ship, the loss of which had not been reported. However, the account of the finding of the spar, with its measurements and description and the chip referred to, were sent to the Navy Department at Washington. An examination into the history of the Levant was ordered and made, and it was found that she had once put into Auckland, New Zealand, disabled, and while there was fitted with a new mast, made of the Kauri gum pine. This investigation

try for the trifling cost of a total \$3,200 in two years. The change would not in any manner touch annexation prospects. If he thought it would harm the pending treaty's future in any way he would cease to advocate the change.

Mr. McCandless said he was fixed in his determination to oppose the amendment. He did not believe in tinkering with the Constitution while annexation was still in sight. He could not learn that there was an avalanche of sentiment forcing the legislators to work for amendments of any sort to the Constitution.

Quite an extended and a very good address was made by Mr. Gear. He thought the time for setting into motion the machinery for a change was opportune. He had carefully considered the question in all its phases and strictly on its merits. He was an annexationist and had an abiding faith that union with the United States was to be brought about. He could not see how such a change to the Constitution as was proposed could have any effect on the treaty. He thought the movement a progressive one.

Mr. Logan was in favor of the amendment. He said that some people would be satisfied to have about four Representatives and one Senator and to have all public discussions conducted by the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association.

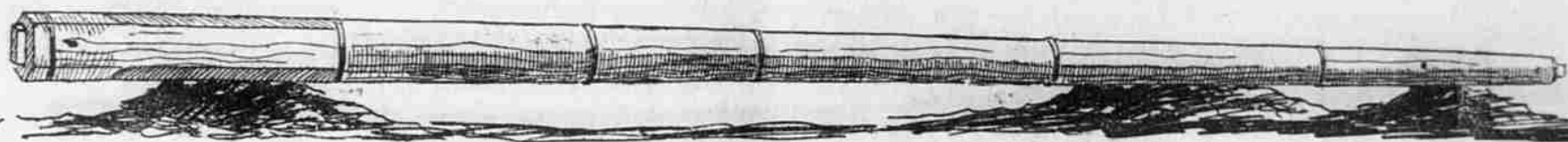
Mr. Poepe went into an analysis of the question. Was there apparent any necessity for such an amendment at this or any other time. Had there been a long agitation for it. Among those who were sending up the cry of a desire for more representative Government were men who declined to be represented under present conditions. Were they sincere in advocating this measure. Why do they not come into the fold now, or do they want to wait till the House is made stronger so they can have eight more Royalists in the Legislature. (Mr. Testa—Of course: you'll get them by and bye.) The speaker was also against the first proposed amendment to the Constitution, the one to have the oath changed. Monarchy is gone. It is dead and must be kept dead. There are people who will realize this after a time and if we do not get annexation, they will take the oath and vote with this amendment to increase the House membership with Royalists. (Mr. Testa—That's so, too.)

Several of the gentlemen who had been engaged to speak failed to appear. President Murray, of the League, closed the meeting with a few remarks. He said he had every assurance that the



REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SEWARD. Admiral Seward, commander of the White Squadron that is watching Cuban developments, is 61 years old and has spent 46 years in the navy. He has been under fire scores of times.

## MAST OF UNITED STATES SHIP LEVANT.



Sketched by H. M. Whitney, August 3, 1861.

he thought he knew all about it and at once proved his claim to knowledge. He was invited to bring his chest aft and upon arrival in San Francisco left the whaler and became commander of a big trading schooner. In time he settled in the Islands and was always a prominent and well liked man here.

Honolulu has one other mention in the list of appalling U. S. Navy disasters. These are the few lines in which the loss of the Levant, a corvette, is told:

Few disasters at sea are so impressively tragic as the disappearance of a great vessel of war that sails out of port with a numerous ship's company, a floating and garrisoned fortress, and is never heard from again. Many a craft of Uncle Sam's navy has met that fate. In 1860 the corvette Levant left Honolulu for Panama. She went down somewhere in the Pacific with 212 souls on board.

As the Levant was in port quite a time, her officers and men had many friends ashore and for their mysterious fate there was sympathy in Honolulu. A few days after the corvette left port a terrific northeast blow came on. In that storm the vessel was broken and foundered. H. M. Whitney has in his possession a piece of mast taken from the Levant. The corvette took from Honolulu the records of the American hospital here. These were valuable papers.

Besides hundreds of people ashore the officers and men of the flagship Baltimore and the gunboat Bennington, here from the United States, have evidenced much interest in the account given in this paper last week of the wreck of the Saginaw in 1870, on Ocean Island, and of the disastrous trip to Kauai of Lieutenant Talbot and a volunteer crew sent to ask for rescue. On Friday last, an Advertiser reporter was told by a citizen who for years has been familiar with naval matters, that Halford, after all his hairbreadth escapes at sea, had finally been drowned in the creek between Mare Island and Vallejo. This is a mistake. The authority is Captain Nichols, of the gunboat Bennington, and of course he knows. Captain Nichols sends the Advertiser a note to the effect that "Wm. Halford, gunner, who was with Lieutenant Talbot in the Saginaw gig," is still alive and is on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Within recent years a number of female bull fighters have made their appearance in Spanish cities. In Barcelona much applause has been won lately by two German women, Lola and Angelina Patel, who, after several years' training in a circus, entered the bull ring.

been seen off Hawaii by one of the packets plying between San Francisco and Honolulu—have directed attention to the occasional disappearance of ships at sea, of which no definite reports have ever been obtained. As the loss of the Atlantic steamship referred to may interest the reader, the account is inserted here:

NEW YORK, February 12.—The American line steamer St. Louis, Captain Randle, which arrived today from Southampton, reports the loss at sea of the Holland-American line steamer Veendam, from Rotterdam for New York. The passengers and crew of the Veendam were saved by the St. Louis.

At quarantine, Captain Stenger of the Veendam reported as follows: "The Veendam left Rotterdam, February 3, with a general cargo, nine cabin, 118 steerage passengers and 85 crew, bound for New York. February 6 at about 6:17 p. m., the steamer struck a submerged wreck or wreckage, which probably tore a hole in the ship's bottom and broke her propeller shaft. We immediately set all pumps to work, but notwithstanding this, the water gained on us."

"At 1:30 a. m., we observed the mast-head lights of a large steamer which proved to be the St. Louis of the American line, bound from Southampton for New York. We hailed her, and reported that our ship was sinking, and that we wished to be taken off. At 1:40 a. m., we commenced to transfer our passengers and crew, using three boats of the St. Louis and one of our ship's. Our men were kept at the pumps."

"At 4:53 o'clock Monday morning, everybody had been transferred to the St. Louis. When the last boat left, the Veendam was laboring very heavily and sinking rapidly by the stern. The transfer of the passengers and crew took, notwithstanding the great difficulties and high sea running, three hours and ten minutes, and was accomplished without the slightest accident. As the wreck was a dangerous obstruction to navigation, we decided to set her on fire, which was done."

Among the marine disasters, in the Pacific, of which no record has ever been received, is that of the U. S. Ship Levant, under command of Captain Hunt, which occurred about 38 years ago. She was a vessel of perhaps 1,800 tons burthen, with about 150 men, more or less, and arrived at Honolulu on her last trip, June 17, 1860. After a stay of two months in port, she sailed in August for the Coast, via Lahaina and Hilo, leaving the latter port in October of the same year. After that, she was never seen or heard from, the general and probably correct supposition having been that she foundered in a very heavy storm which swept across the Pacific in the autumn of that year. The disaster must have been so sudden, that no time was given to save the lives of those on board by taking to the boats or building a raft. Whatever may have been the cause of her disappearance, it is quite certain that no one on her survived. In the spring of the following year, the U.



THE MAINE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The officers investigating the Maine disaster are well qualified for the important work. President Sampson commands the Iowa, Chadwick is captain of the New York, and Potter and Marix are executive officers of the New York and Vermont, respectively.

dispelled all doubts, and the navy department became satisfied that it belonged to the missing ship, and clearly proved her fate. Nothing farther has ever been learned regarding her, or her captain, officers and crew.

H. M. WHITNEY.

Honolulu, March 21, 1898.

### IN OPEN MEETING.

Addresses on the Constitutional Amendment.

Messrs. Achi, Gear, Logan, L. L. McCandless, Poepe and Murray, were the principal speakers at the Tuesday open meeting of the American League. The topic discussed was the reappointment amendment to the Constitution as presented in the House by Mr. Achi and amended by Mr. Gear. It is proposed to have 23 instead of fifteen members in the lower branch. The bill has had its first reading and was kept alive by the close vote of eight to seven.

Mr. Achi said that if the opponents of his measure held to their present arguments they might as well contend that four men were enough to legislate for the people and then enforce the laws. He insisted that the time had come to branch out in the direction of more representative Government, like the United States. As to expense, he said that the amendment gave eight more brains for the service of the coun-

natives in large numbers would in time register and vote and that then constitutional amendments would be in order even if at this time they were tabu. There had been a request for a vote of the sense of the meeting on the Achi amendment as amended by Mr. Gear. The vote was taken and was largely in favor of the change.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Blankets, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 4d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## A COFFEE DISEASE

Mr. Marsden Sounds a  
Warning to Planters.

Vegetable Fungus in Guatemala.  
Action of Pest—Refrain From  
Importing, Says the Expert.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.  
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.  
Honolulu, March 22, 1898.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: Sir:—I would respectfully call the attention of the coffee planters to a fungus disease that is seriously affecting the coffee plantations in Guatemala, the following account of this disease has been sent to this bureau from Washington:

It is a vegetable fungus which is destroying the coffee culture of Guatemala, so that the whole industry in that country is to be given up, unless a remedy is found.

So far no antidote has been found for this fungus, nor any means by which it can be kept in check, it not only attacks coffee trees but other plants as well.

It is first seen as a little brown spot, about the size of a pea, on the leaf, there may be a number of such spots on a single leaf, in the center of each spot is a little orange red growth, about the size of a dot, which under the microscope looks like a little ball on a stem.

The action of this fungus on the coffee tree is to cause the leaves to shrivel up and fall off, so that the tree is entirely denuded of its foliage, the growing berries also dry up and fall off.

This fungus clings to seed coffee and may be transported to other countries receiving such seed.

It would be a wise plan for our coffee planters to refrain from importing seed coffee from any foreign country and any seed coffee for which orders have previously been sent, should be disinfected as soon as possible after being landed on the wharf, this can best be done by immersing the bags containing the coffee in strong lime water, made by putting a large bucket of unslacked lime into 50 gallons of water, after the lime is slacked it should be well stirred up and the bags of coffee should be immersed in the mixture for at least 10 minutes. This method will effectually destroy any fungus spores that may be adhering to the bags or seed.

There seems to have been a great and general desire on the part of the coffee planters to obtain coffee seed from Guatemala and other countries.

There is no doubt but that the trees grown from Guatemala seed have borne crops much earlier than trees grown from Hawaiian seed, but it is by no means certain that the superiority of the Guatemala trees is maintained as the trees become older, as a general rule, trees that bear at an early age, soon lose their vigor and are short lived. We would like to hear from Mr. J. M. Horner on this subject. He was perhaps the first planter to grow the Guatemala trees.

J. MARSDEN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

### BETTER WANTED.

The Bug Expert Finds the Pest Is Much Reduced.

Prof. A. Koebel, the Government entomologist, would like to secure an unlimited number of Japanese beetles (rose bugs) for inoculation. He is satisfied from reports and from the fact that roses are again being brought into the country from abroad that the disease he first introduced amongst the beetles has taken hold and is spreading rapidly and doing effective slaughter work. It is the desire to keep this pest down to the lowest possible point. Professor Koebel says it is doubtful if the beetle can ever be entirely wiped out, but believes it can be kept to the numbers able to do but little injury. Professor Koebel, in view of the ravages of insects abroad is in favor of prohibiting the admission of foreign soils into the country. Many of the pests, if not all, breed in the ground.

### Acetylene Gas.

M. Kohn is here from Chicago with something new to Honolulu for illumination. He has brought acetylene gas over from the States and will place it in houses and stores here. It gives a soft, clear, white light and is said to be entirely safe and quite cheap. A 50-candle light costs but two cents an hour. Mr. Kohn has a plant on exhibition at the corner of Hotel and Union streets.

### Central Union Pastor.

The special committee of which Justice Frear is chairman reported at the Central Union Church prayer meeting last evening, reading the letter in which the Rev. S. S. Palmer of Oakland regretfully declined to accept the pastorate here made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie. The committee was authorized to negotiate further for a leader of the congregation and will send a couple of letters or more by today's steam-

er. Several names were mentioned. The chief desire is to secure a man from the Coast, though a number favor an Eastern man. It is believed that when it is generally known in California that Rev. S. S. Palmer has declined the call others may show a sign of entertaining such an offer as might be made.

### Anti-Annexationists.

There was a formal meeting of the local branches of the Aloha Aina Society yesterday for the purpose of hearing from the delegates lately returned from Washington. The attendance was nearly two hundred. Messrs. Auld, Kaulla and Kalaokalani, the anti-annexation commissioners sent to the States by the societies all made addresses. They told again precisely what was given in the Advertiser of last Monday as coming from them. Very little detail was added. They are angry with Liliuokalani, declare that annexation cannot be accomplished and that the natives will never have anything to do with the present Government. One bit of gossip brought out was that Liliuokalani had failed to give the delegations such recognition or attention as they expected from her.

### Mr. Lowrie's Lookout.

Manager Lowrie of Ewa plantation has had a tower built on the mill. The lookout is at a fine elevation and commands a view of all the fields and nearly all the pumping stations on the estate. The top of the tower is easy of access by stairways. For an observatory there is quite a good sized room with glass walls. All of the tourists visiting Ewa are now anxious for a trip up the tower and are lavish in praise of the view. Diamond Head is a picture from the tower.

### Standard Patterns.

L. B. Kerr has been appointed agent for the Islands for the Standard paper patterns, known the world over, and the Designer, a publication for ladies. Mr. Kerr is ready to supply orders for either.

### WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?

You have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principal on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a wagon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognize them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1893, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain at my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache and I had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As time went on I got very weak and nervous, and couldn't bear the least noise."

"I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health." (Signed) Elizabeth Allen.

And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: "For fully ten years I suffered from periodic attacks of biliousness. At times a severe headache, preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times vomiting, and retching for a whole day; at other times sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, etc., but they only made me worse."

"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Selgel's Syrup, but didn't believe in it. Then I read in Wit and Wisdom of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week, I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my ills were gone. Bless Mother Selgel for ever, I say.—Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 331, Goswell Road, E. C., London, October 2nd, 1893."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Selgel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment. "Bless Mother Selgel," indeed.

# RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

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## HOLLISTER & CO., Tobacconists.

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They say, "Best in the World," or "Best in Hawaii." All we claim is, Best on Fort street, or any other street in Honolulu.

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
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A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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We want to boom our business NOW, and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest, as well as the cheapest,

## Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.

REPAIRS AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

## J. HOPP & CO.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

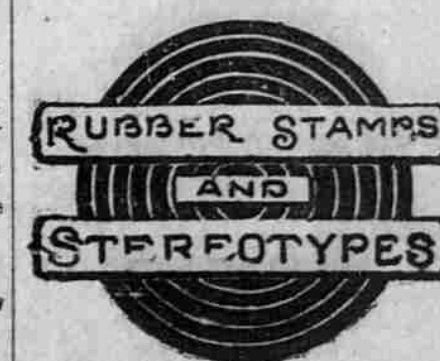
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 161,650,000  
Total reinsurance - 167,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

## North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,  
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The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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